

17TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT COURT ADR PLAN

SUMMARY

Introduction to ADR Plan.

Definitions.

General Procedures for Mediation.

1. Notice to Litigants and Public.
2. ADR Plan Administration.
 - A. ADR Clerk.
 - B. ADR Plan Oversight Committee.
 1. Membership.
 2. Terms.
 - C. Committee Duties.
3. Policy of Non-discrimination.
4. Screening for Violence and Neglect.
5. Timing of Referral to Mediation.
6. Selection and Assignment of Mediators.
 - A. Selection.
 - B. Assignment.
 - C. Method of Assignment.
7. Mediator Conflict of Interest and Disqualification.
 - A. Conflict of Interest.
 1. Definition.
 2. Complaint.
 3. Continuing Duty.
 - B. Disqualification.

8. Mediation Costs.
 - A. Compensation of Mediators.
 1. Selected Mediators.
 2. Listed Mediators.
 3. Assigned Mediators.
 - B. Order of Referral Regarding Mediator Fees and Expenses.
 - C. Site Costs.
9. Indigent Access to Mediation.
10. Conduct of Mediation.
11. Mediator Approval.
 - A. Recruitment.
 - B. Qualifications.
 - C. Application.
 - D. Appointment to Court-Approved List.
 - E. Reapplication and Continuing Training.
 - F. Community Dispute Resolution Program.
 - G. Access to Mediator List.
12. Complaints.
 - A. Procedure for Complaints About Mediators.
 - B. Grounds for Removal From List of Mediators.
 - C. Other Complaints.
13. Evaluation of ADR Plan.
 - A. Plan Evaluation.
 - B. Participant Evaluation.
 - C. Mediator Appointment Statistics.
14. General Considerations.

INTRODUCTION TO ADR PLAN

The judges of the 17th Judicial Circuit Court of Kent County have determined that Alternative

Dispute Resolution (ADR) processes serve useful purposes in civil and domestic relations cases. ADR can save costs to the parties, lead to quicker resolutions, and increase parties' satisfaction with the results. ADR encompasses a variety of processes to help parties resolve issues without litigation.

In addition to ADR processes traditionally used by the Court, such as case evaluation, the Court intends to refer some cases to mediation, a process described in MCR 2.411 for general civil cases, and in MCR 3.216 for domestic cases. To do so, the Court is required to adopt an ADR Plan. For the convenience of parties and counsel, the ADR methods most frequently used in the Court are described briefly below. The balance of the Plan describes the general procedures for mediation. For complete details regarding the procedures for mediation, parties and counsel are advised to read this Plan in conjunction with relevant statutes and court rules.

Pursuant to MCR 2.410 and Local Administrative Order 2002-02, the 17th Judicial Circuit Court adopts the following ADR Plan.

DEFINITIONS

Alternative Dispute Resolution ("ADR") means any process designed to resolve a legal dispute without court adjudication. ADR includes the following:

- Settlement conferences under MCR 2.401
- Case evaluation under MCR 2.403
- Mediation under MCR 2.411 and MCR 3.216
- Evaluative mediation under MCR 3.216 (I)
- Arbitration under MCL 600.5071
- Friend of the Court ADR processes under MCL 552.501 and MCL 552.505
- Other procedures provided by local court rule or ordered on stipulation of the parties under MCR 2.410(A)(2).

"Settlement Conferences" (MCR 2.401) may occur at any time after the commencement of the action. On its own initiative, or upon the request of a party, the Court may direct the attorneys for the parties, alone or with the parties, to appear for a conference. More than one conference may be held in any one action.

"Case Evaluation" (MCR 2.403) is a process available in any civil action in which the relief sought is primarily money damages or division of property. A panel of three attorneys considers written and oral presentations by the parties or their counsel, or both, and issues an evaluation of the case. This decision is not binding on the parties, but sanctions may attend the rejection of the decision if the case proceeds to trial.

"Mediation," whether under MCR 2.411 or MCR 3.216, is a voluntary process in which a neutral third party facilitates communication and identification of issues between parties and assists in exploring solutions to promote a mutually acceptable settlement. A mediator has no authoritative decision-making power. Mediation does not expose parties to monetary sanctions. The Court is

advised only of the date the process is completed, the participants in the mediation, whether settlement was reached, and whether more ADR proceedings are contemplated.

“Evaluative Mediation” (MCR 3.216 (I)) may occur in domestic relations cases when the parties request it, and the mediator agrees to provide it. The mediator will provide a written recommendation for settlement of any issues unresolved at the conclusion of the mediation process. The evaluative mediator’s report and recommendation may not be read by the court, and may not be admitted into evidence without the consent of the parties. The Court is not to know the identity of a party who rejected the recommendation, and the Court cannot impose any monetary sanctions.

“Arbitration” is a voluntary process in which parties contract to participate. Parties to any civil action, including for divorce, annulment, separate maintenance, child support, custody, or parenting time, or to a post judgment proceeding related to any civil action, may stipulate to binding arbitration by a signed agreement that specifically provides for entry of a judgment based on an arbitrator’s decision. Any arbitration may proceed by contract or stipulated order, and domestic relations cases may also proceed pursuant to MCL 600.5076.

GENERAL PROCEDURES FOR MEDIATION

The remainder of the ADR Plan sets forth the general procedures for mediation.

1. Notice to Litigants and Public. The ADR Clerk will make available written information describing the ADR Plan and ADR processes used by the Court. These materials will be available at the ADR Clerk’s Office, the Court Clerk’s office, the Legal Assistance Center and at other places selected by the ADR Clerk.

2. ADR Plan Administration.

A. ADR Clerk. The ADR Clerk is the Circuit Court Administrator or the Administrator’s designee.

B. ADR Plan Oversight Committee.

1. Membership. The ADR Plan Oversight Committee will consist of the Chief Judge, the Presiding Judge of the Family Division, the ADR Clerk, two mediators selected at random by the ADR Clerk from the court-approved list, one an approved general civil mediator, the other an approved domestic relations mediator, a person designated by the President of the Grand Rapids Bar Association, a person designated by the State Court Administrative Office (SCAO)-designated local dispute resolution organization, a person designated by the Friend of the Court, a person with expertise in domestic violence issues selected by the Chief Judge and the Presiding Judge of the Family Division, and two attorneys who are not mediators who practice in the Circuit, including one who practices primarily in the Family Division, who will be selected by the Chief Judge and the Presiding Judge of the

Family Division. The Chief Judge and Presiding Judge of the Family Division may appoint additional members as they deem necessary to ensure that the Committee fulfills its duties.

2. Terms. The Committee members, other than the ADR Clerk, the Chief Judge, and the Presiding Judge of the Family Division, will serve three-year terms, except that of the members first appointed, one-third will serve for a term of three years, one-third will serve for a term of two years and the remainder will serve for a term of one year. The terms of Committee members will commence on January 1 following selection, provided that the initial Committee will serve additionally from the date of the first meeting of the Committee preceding January 1. No member (other than the ADR Clerk, the Chief Judge, or the Presiding Judge of the Family Division) may serve more than two consecutive terms.

C. Committee Duties. The Committee will meet, at the call of the ADR Clerk, at least annually, to:

- (1) Fulfill the duties specified in the ADR Plan;
- (2) Make recommendations regarding improvement to the ADR Plan;
- (3) Oversee and support mediators to ensure quality;
- (4) Address formal complaints received by the ADR Clerk; and
- (5) Perform other tasks as necessary to ensure the success of the ADR Plan.

3. Policy of Non-discrimination. All participants in mediation and other procedures described in this Plan will not be discriminated against on the basis of race, ethnic origin, age, gender or other personal characteristics protected under local, state or federal law.

4. Screening for Violence and Neglect. In domestic relations cases where a personal protection order is in effect or a child abuse or neglect proceeding is pending, the Court will not order mediation without a hearing. In domestic relations cases where no personal protection order is in effect, the Model Protocol for Domestic Violence and Child Abuse Screening for Domestic Relations Mediation will be followed.

5. Timing of Referral to Mediation. A case may be ordered to mediation any time upon stipulation by both parties, upon motion by either party, or upon the court's own motion. When a motion for temporary relief is pending, the Court must consider mediation. If a case has not been referred to mediation before the settlement conference, the Court must consider referral then.

The Court recognizes that not all cases are appropriate for mediation, and that mediation is most effective when ordered at the appropriate time. In determining the most appropriate time for referral, the Court will consider the following:

- The parties' perceived needs for investigation and discovery necessary to negotiate a resolution;
- The parties' intentions and concerns about potentially dispositive issues of law or fact;
- The timing of other ADR processes that could be required by the Court, court rule, statute, or contract;
- Whether mediation is likely to improve the chances for settlement or the progress of the case before or during trial; and
- Whether the parties are ready to participate effectively in the mediation process.

6. Selection and Assignment of Mediators. The ADR Clerk will maintain a list of approved mediators for general civil cases under MCR 2.411 and approved mediators for domestic relations cases under MCR 3.216.

A. Selection. The Court strongly encourages the parties to select a mediator who is properly trained and qualified to administer the mediation process and who will be fully subject to all provisions of this ADR Plan and the Michigan Court Rules. The Court maintains a list of Court-approved mediators who meet the qualifications set forth in the Michigan Court Rules. The list is available to the public and will be provided to the parties. The parties may, however, choose any mediator they believe qualified to serve in their case, including mediators who do not meet the training and experience qualifications set forth in the Michigan Court Rules. The Court will appoint any mediator the parties select, if the mediator accepts the appointment and is willing to serve within the time for completion of the mediation set forth in the Order of Referral.

B. Assignment. If the parties fail to notify the ADR Clerk, in writing, of their selected mediator by the date specified in the Court's Order of Referral, the ADR Clerk will assign a mediator from the Court's list of approved mediators.

C. Method of Assignment. The ADR Clerk will assign mediators from the Court-approved list of mediators so the opportunity for assignments will be distributed as equally as possible among mediators over a period of time. Neither selection of mediators by the parties nor assignment of pro bono mediations will be considered part of the distributive process. A mediator may decline any assignment, in which case the ADR Clerk will assign another mediator from the list. After assignment, upon motion of a party or stipulation, the Court may order that the parties select an alternate mediator. The Court's order will address payment for fees and costs incurred by the mediator initially assigned.

7. Mediator Conflict of Interest and Disqualification. Conflicts of interest are addressed in the SCAO Standards of Conduct for Mediators. Disqualification is addressed at MCR 2.411(B)(4) and MCR 3.216(C)(5).

A. Conflict of Interest.

1. Definition. A conflict of interest is a factor or relationship that creates the impression of bias or could reasonably be seen as raising a question of the person's impartiality. A mediator will promptly disclose all actual or potential conflicts of interest reasonably known to the mediator. After full disclosure, the mediator will decline to mediate unless all parties agree in writing to retain the mediator. If all parties agree to mediate after being fully informed of conflicts, the mediator may proceed with the mediation, but if the mediator determines that the conflict of interest jeopardizes the integrity of the process, the mediator will decline to proceed.

2. Complaint. If a party believes that party has been denied due process as a result of a conflict of interest known to the mediator but not disclosed, that party may complain to the ADR Clerk as provided for in Section 12.

3. Continuing Duty. The need to prevent conflicts of interest also governs conduct during and after the mediation. Without the consent of all parties, a mediator will not subsequently establish a professional relationship with one of the parties in a related or unrelated matter soon after the mediation under circumstances that raise a question about the integrity of the mediation process. A mediator will not establish with a party a personal or intimate relationship that raises legitimate questions about the integrity of the mediation process.

B. Disqualification. A mediator will raise the issue of the mediator's disqualification and any party may raise the issue. A mediator will be disqualified when the mediator cannot impartially mediate a case. The rule for disqualification is the same as that provided in MCR 2.003 for the disqualification of a judge.

8. Mediation Costs.

A. Compensation of Mediators.

1. Selected Mediators. If the parties select a mediator not on the Court-approved list, they may agree to any method and rate of compensation. The agreement will be reduced to writing and signed by all parties or their attorneys and the mediator.

2. Listed Mediators. Mediators appointed to the Court-approved list (Section 11.D.) will set their hourly rates consistent with their experience and usual charges for services performed. Their rates will be posted along with their names on the Court-approved list. They may change their posted rates annually, effective on a date to be set by the Court.

3. Assigned Mediators. Mediators assigned by the Court under this Plan will be compensated in accordance with MCR 2.411(D) and 3.216(J). The parties will pay the mediator's posted rate. The parties will not compensate the mediator for travel time or travel expenses unless otherwise agreed.

B. Order of Referral Regarding Mediator Fees and Expenses. The Order of Referral to ADR will include the following provisions regarding payment of the mediator:

"It is ordered: within 42 calendar days after the mediation, the entry of judgment, or the dismissal of the action, whichever occurs first, the designated mediator will be paid his or her hourly rate of \$ ____ per hour, which will be paid equally by the parties unless they otherwise agree. The mediator will not advance costs on behalf of the parties to the mediation. Costs related to the mediation will also be paid equally by the parties unless they agree otherwise.

"In the event of noncompliance, the mediator may petition the Court for an order directing the payment of his or her fees. Response to the petition must be made within 10 days of service. The Court may set the matter for hearing, or rule on the matter without a hearing. If the Court finds a party is in violation of this order regarding payment of fees, the Court may assess costs in favor of the mediator and impose sanctions against the violating party."

C. Site Costs. If the parties do not agree on a place to mediate and they are indigent or have been assigned an out of county mediator pursuant to this Plan, the mediation will occur in Kent County, Michigan, and the mediator may request the ADR Clerk for space to be provided by the Court without cost to the parties.

9. Indigent Access to Mediation. A litigant is "indigent" if he or she applies and qualifies for the waiver of filing fees under MCR 2.002, or on other grounds determined by the Court. A party meeting the Court's indigency standard is entitled to reduced cost or free mediation ordered by the Court. The SCAO-designated local dispute resolution organization, or other mediator willing to provide services pro bono, may be assigned to mediate cases where a party is indigent. The method of assignment of pro bono mediators will be as described at Section 6(C). A mediator may decline an assignment because a party is entitled to free services. If a party is unable to pay and free or low-cost mediation is unavailable, the Court will not order that party to participate in mediation.

10. Conduct of Mediation. Mediators will conduct the mediation pursuant to MCR 2.411(C) or 3.216 (H or I).

11. Mediator Approval.

A. Recruitment. The ADR Clerk will notify interested persons of the application procedure to be approved as a mediator. It will be publicized periodically through print, electronic and other appropriate means to reach interested parties, to maintain mediator rosters sufficient to handle the caseload, and to ensure mediator diversity.

B. Qualifications. General civil mediators will meet or exceed the qualifications listed in MCR 2.411(F) and the SCAO Mediation Training Standards and Procedures. Domestic relations mediators will meet or exceed the qualifications listed in MCR 3.216(G) and the SCAO Mediation Training Standards and Procedures.

C. Application. Mediator application forms will be available through the ADR Clerk, and will be filed with the ADR Clerk. The application forms will be consistent with MCR 2.411, MCR 3.216 and this Plan. The ADR Clerk and ADR Plan Oversight Committee may revise them to achieve the goals of the ADR Plan. The application will seek information from all applicants about their willingness to provide mediation services pro bono to fulfill Section 9.

D. Appointment to Court-Approved List.

1. The ADR Plan Oversight Committee will meet at least annually to review applications and compile the list of qualified general civil and domestic relations mediators. Applications will be received until October 1 for the forthcoming annual list, unless otherwise determined by the ADR Plan Oversight Committee, provided that during the first year of this Plan's operation, applications may be accepted any time and applicants may be added to the list periodically as determined by the ADR Clerk and ADR Plan Oversight Committee. Inclusion on the list means the mediator has met the minimum qualifications required in the court rules, and does not mean the Court endorses the listed person or that person's qualifications.

2. The ADR Clerk will notify applicants not qualified for placement on the list. Applicants may apply for reconsideration by the ADR Plan Oversight Committee, before seeking reconsideration by the Chief Judge as provided for in MCR 2.411(E)(3).

E. Reapplication and Continuing Training. Approved mediators will be placed on the list for four years, provided they submit to the ADR Clerk proof they have completed at least eight hours of advanced mediation training during each two-year period. At the end of four years, the mediator must re-apply as set forth above.

F. Community Dispute Resolution Program. Upon application, the Court will list any SCAO-designated local community dispute resolution program, such as the Dispute Resolution Center of West Michigan, on the list of approved mediators. The local community dispute resolution organization will assign only those mediators who meet the qualifications stated above.

G. Access to Mediator List. The ADR Clerk will make available to the public the list of approved mediators, together with the applications of approved mediators, in accordance with MCR 2.411(E)(2)(c) and MCR 3.216(F)(2)(c). In addition, the ADR Clerk will make available biographical data as the mediator may supply on a form developed by the ADR Plan Oversight Committee.

12. Complaints.

A. Procedure for Complaints About Mediators.

1. Complaints regarding a mediator will be submitted in writing to the ADR Clerk.
2. A mediator against whom a complaint has been lodged will be notified by the ADR Clerk of the complaint and may respond to the complaint, in writing, within 28 days after notice of the complaint is mailed to the mediator.
3. The ADR Plan Oversight Committee will respond with reasonable promptness to the complaint, and the ADR Clerk will immediately notify the mediator in writing of the Committee's response.
4. If the ADR Plan Oversight Committee decides to remove the mediator from the list of mediators pursuant to Section 12(B), the mediator may appeal to the Chief Circuit Judge, in writing, within 21 days after the notice of the decision is mailed to the mediator. The Chief Circuit Judge will decide the appeal, with or without a hearing, in the sole discretion of the Judge, and will inform the mediator, in writing, of the determination.

B. Grounds for Removal From List of Mediators. A mediator will be removed from the list of approved mediators if he or she demonstrates incompetence as a mediator; bias for or against a party or attorney; is consistently unavailable to serve as a mediator; fails to submit documentation establishing compliance with the continuing education requirement; fails to comply with the ADR Plan, orders of the Court, or the Standards of Conduct for Mediators promulgated by the State Court Administrator; or for other just cause. The process for removal is set forth in Section 12(A)(4).

C. Other Complaints. Complaints regarding the mediation process, administration of this Plan, or any other aspect of this Plan will be submitted in writing to the ADR Clerk. The ADR Clerk will acknowledge receipt of the complaint within 14 days, and forward it to the

ADR Plan Oversight Committee for response.

13. Evaluation of ADR Plan.

A. Plan Evaluation. The ADR Plan Oversight Committee will evaluate the Plan annually as stated in Section 2(C).

B. Participant Evaluation. All mediation participants will be asked to evaluate the mediation process and the mediator. The evaluation form will solicit information about the mediation process and whether those responding would choose mediation and that mediator for a future matter. The form may identify the responder or be filed anonymously. The general nature of the responses relating to each mediator will be compiled for use by the ADR Plan Oversight Committee and will be made available on request.

C. Mediator Appointment Statistics. The ADR Clerk will establish a computerized database to show the frequency with which a particular mediator has been appointed by the ADR Clerk. This information will be accumulated to show the frequency of mediator assignments within a quarterly period in each calendar year.

14. General Considerations. This Court will implement this Plan, guided by the “General Considerations in Developing the Local ADR Plan” contained in the SCAO Guidelines for Completing the Local Alternative Dispute Resolution Plan (August 1, 2000, and as amended), and may revise it from time to time.